			Biology p1, p2&p3	
	KANGEMA/MATHIOYA FORM 4 JOINT EXAMINATION			
	BIOL	BIOLOGY		
		Paper 2		
		August 2016		
	MARKING SCHEME			
1.		o show that soaked seeds produce heat when they respire;	1 <b>mk</b>	
		flask A there was increase in thermometer reading; in flask B there was no noticeable increase	se in thermometer reading/	
		ermometer reading remained constant;	in the fleels in fleels D as	
		In flask A soaked seeds respire aerobically to produce heat energy which raised the temperature in the flask: in flask B no respiration; no heat was produced hence no increase in temperature / thermometer reading;		
		acuum flasks do not allow heat to enter to leave;		
		asks should be filled with seeds to ensure that the bulb is covered; bulb of thermometer		
		b kill bacteria / micro-organisms which would otherwise respire, giving wrong results		
2.		Fertilization in higher plants – involves one male nucleus fusing with a functional egg to form a zygote; while the other		
		hale nucleus fuses with the polar nuclei to form a triploid cell; In animals, fertilisation invol		
		cleus and female ovum nucleus to form a zygote	2 mks	
		Oestrogen	nituitany gland to accurate	
		romotes / causes / initiate the healing / repair of endometrium / uterine wall Stimulates the teinising hormone	2mks	
		ateinising hormone (LH)	20003	
		causes ovulation;		
	-	stimulates the Graafian follicle remains to change into the corpus luteum		
	-	stimulates / causes corpus luteum to secrete progesterone		
		causes / stimulates the maturation of the Graafian follicle	<b>a</b> ny two, 2mks	
		rovide site for exchange / diffusion of nutrients and waste products between the maternal bloo		
system; secretes / produces progesterone hormone; placenta attaches the foetus to the mo			uterus mark the first two	
3.		otal Smks eamination;	1mk	
5.	,	imination, imination in the excess amino acids or proteins	1 mk	
		xcess amino acid from ingested digested proteins	1 <i>mk</i>	
	d) -	used for respiration in cells		
		converted into glycogen and stored in the liver		
	15	converted into fat and stored in a dipose tissue under the skin	2 mks	
		ssential amino acids - cannot be synthesised in the body and has to be provided in diet.		
	Μ	on-essential amino acids - can be synthesised in the body and there is no need to provide ther	_	
4		noncontion of counds	2mks	
4.		perception of sound; maintenance of body balance and posture;	2mks	
b)		ternal auditory meatus G - semi-circular canals;	2/////	
0)		litory nerve fibre;	2mks	
c)		alance atmospheric pressure on both sides of the tympanic membrane / ear drum	1 mk	
	ii) C	ochlea;	1 mk	
d)	D.		1 mk	
5.	a) I	Parental Phenotypes Black White		
	I	Parental Genotypes BB X WW		
		Gametes 🛛 🖗 🖉 💯 *		
		$ X \times V _{\mathcal{A}}$		
		BW BW BW BW ✓		
	1 \ т			
		complete dominance; rj. codominance o establish unknown genotypes of organisms;	1mk 1 mk	
		esults in new combinations; causing variations;	1 mk 2 mks	
		ABO) blood groups;	2 mks 1mk	
6.		aph	1	
		ars and 24 min + 6min;		
	1	hrs + 6min		
		) hours 54mins - 11 hours 6mins)		
	c.) Pa	aramecium Aurelia - predates on yeast - prey;	2mks	
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2mks

2mks

## d) 6-4 = 2 hours

- when population prey / yeast increases is followed by increase in predator / paramecium aurelia; acc converse
- e) i) 2 and 6 hours
- more cells are dividing; due to suitable environment/ adequate food / favorable condition; few are dying; hence high increase in number;
   *any 3mks* 6 and 12 hours
- Accumulation of toxic wastes; (that kill paramecium); depletion of nutrients; (leading to death) overcrowding; (leading to competition of food *i* leading to death / competition for space
- f) Population will remain the same; temperature not conducive for reproduction;
- 7. i) Process of inhalation in mammals
  - external intercostals muscles contract; while internal intercostals muscles relax;
  - (this movement) pulls ribs upwards and outwards;
  - the diaphragm muscles contract; and the diaphragm flattens;
  - (all the above movements) increases the volume of thoracic cavity; and decreases its pressure; atmospheric pressure being higher than thoracic cavity pressure; forces the air to rush into the lungs; (through the nose and trachea)
     the lungs are inflated *max. lomks*
  - b) During the day chloroplast of guard cells accumulate sugar / glucose produced through the process of photosynthesis;
    - accumulated sugar / glucose in the guard ceils increases osmotic pressure of the cell sap of the guard cells;
  - water is drawn from the neighbouring epidermal cells by osmosis;
  - guard cells become turgid and bulges outward;
  - this opens the stomata;
  - at night, sugar / glucose which had accumulated in guard cells is converted to starch;
  - osmotic pressure of guard cells falls;
  - the cells lose water to the neighbouring epidermal cells and become flaccid;
  - the guard cells are drawn towards one another
    the stomata closes;

max 10mks

8. a) i) Stomach

Pepsin; acts on proteins to polypeptides; renin; acts on milk protein caseinogens to casein; this occurs in acidic medium ii) Trypsin; in pancreatic juice; hydrolyses polypeptides to peptides molecules; in alkaline conditions provided by / bile juice

b) i) The root hair cell sap is hypertonic to the soil water; water from the soil moves into the root hair cell sap by osmosis; this makes the cell sap hyptonic / dilute; compared to hypertonic adjacent cortex cells; water moves into the cortex cells by osmosis; till it reaches the casparian layer; which pumps water into the xylem of the root; this is called the root pressure;

ii) Increase in temperature causes evaporation of water into the intercellular airspace of the leaf; this makes water vapour from adjacent cells to move into the stoma; creating diffusion gradient deficit between the atmosphere and intercellular space increased transpiration;

Increase in light intensity; increases rate of photosynthesis; leading to opening of stomata which leads to increased transpiration.